Religion and Liberty.

Rev. B. O'REILLY of St. John's College, Fordham, preached in Rev. Dr. Pise's Church, Brooklyn, a most eloquent and impressive Fourth of-July discourse on American privileges and blessings, (text, Joshua iv. 21-25) of which a friend has furnished us pretty full notes, which we would like to publish : but at this late day must be content with the following extracts:

"Yes! Although sent to our shores from every cor-"Yes! Although sent to our shores from every corner of the globe, no sooner have they touched this soil than the divinely sent spirit of love for our institutions absorbs every other previous centiment. And well may it be so! Where is the other hand which opens to every talent and energy a free and wide road to prosperity! The social ranks are not serried here; no class keeps the others in hereditary dependence or inferiority. Wealth, learning, honor, and the highest rank in the gift of free citizens await allies the son of the poor laborer and the princely merchant. Every feeling, every opinion, every clitzen of the community appland, assist, and crown honest, persevering and distingished talent. "God hath not done so to every nation." Let a tranger recall this privilege to your memory on this

talent. "God hath not done so to every nation." Let a tranger recall this privilege to your memory on this solemn festival. You are familiar with it, and it strikes you not: he is enabled to contrast its blessings with the state of society in other lands.

And not only is talent free and rewarded, but there is a higher freedom still—that of conscience. This is the most splendid attribute of your country's legislation—to leave every soul free to follow out its convictions, so long as they war not with the peace of the communication and the rights of others.

so long as they war not with the peace of the commu-nity and the rights of others.

Here our holy faith can multiply in peace her tem-ples and her numbers. Her bishops can meet without hindrance—her religious can live, and travel, and labor in the school, the hospital, the prison, and the sizz man's hovel, without insult or official annoyance. She can come out in solemn procession on her festive days, clad in her robes of glory, and singing her cauticles of joy, without outrage from the people or persecution from the magistrate.

the magistrate.

For all these earthly, social and moral blessings, we are indebted to the Constitution. It is the ark which contains our laws—the principle of our strength and greatness, because the principle of our union and liberty: that Constitution is our boast, and the hope of the

Designed long ages ago beyond the seas-tested by many a political storm—given to us by an especial providence, chastened from every stain, enlarged, strengthened and perfected—to be the magnificent temple in which an entire hemisphere could meet in usional harmony—in which true liberty—religious and political—might be preserved forever. Such is our Constitution.

lion.

O Country, beloved of every free-born soul! loved of liberty and generosity! refuge of the afflicted and the oppressed! dear to the stranger, dear to the unfortunate, and dear to their own privileged children, may every good of fortune and fame be ever thine!

May the edifice of thy Constitution ever stand in thy midst,—not like that which the proud ambition of mee would erect against the punisaments or the rights of beaven,—but like the beacon-tower where is preserved the light of God's good providence, and all-wise rule over the children of men.

All this is so true and excellent that we have

All this is so true and excellent that we have looked anxiously through the entire sermon in search of some clear recognition of the inalienable right of all Nations-alike in the Old World and the New-to be governed by Taws and rulers of their own choice-as also for an averment that. since Liberty is so beneficent and right, Despotism must be baleful and wrong-and that the claim of certain individuals to govern millions absolutely and arbitrarily is a usurpation and a crime. Neither did we observe any recognition of the truth that other people would love their own institutions as heartily as we do ours if they only had as good reason. We so highly prize the good there is in this sermon that we cannot help wish-

Ratification Meeting in Lehigh County, Pa-

of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALLENTOWN, Lehigh Co., July 5, 1852. A very large Ratification Meeting was held by the Whigs of Lehigh County at this place on Saturday evening last. A. E. BROWN, Esq. one of the Electors for this State at large, engaged the attention of the meeting with an ele and thrilling address well adapted to the occasion. The services of the old Hero, Gen. Scorr whenever mentioned, elicited the most deafening applause. Resolutions in favor of Scorr and GRA-HAM were passed by acclamation. This was the opening of the campaign in our county, and the numbers present and the great enthusiasm that existed were truly gratifying. Pennsylvania has never failed to reward those who served their country in the field of battle, and this time the Kev-Stone State may be marked down sure for Scorr and GRAHAM. No one here asks who is Gen. Scott? or where does he come from? No books, papers or pamphlets are needed to inform them of his acts. His name and deeds are written in their hearts: and, judging from present appearances, he will not be forgotten by Pennsylvanians when the time shall arrive for him to receive his reward. Yours, &c., UNION.

For The New York Tribune.

A WREATH TO BIND!

Interibed to the Whig Party. A WREATH for the Patriot-Hero to wear ! A noble green garland be twined! Of what shall we weave it, luxuriant and fair ?

What clustering leaves shall we bind?

Bring laurels from Chippewa-planted in blood ! Whose blood made them grow ? 'Tis his own : Evergreens from the verge of Niagara's flood, Where his valor resplendently shone.

From the bright "land of flowers" bring bays well

Grandifloras of virginal white;

For there, 'mid War's tempest, 't was he who designed Stainless Honor with Peace to unite. Tropic blossoms, which sparkle with diamond-like dew,

Claim a place in Chepultepec's crown : In a bright-bosomed valley the flowerets grew-T was the vale of his finished renown.

Shall we have no soft perfume-no roses to swell This wreath for our veteran Chief? Friends! Friends! Ye who know him and love him Bring ye roses to bind with the leaf

And where shall we place this fair wreath on his head-This garland befittingly bright ? Where its beautiful light o'er the land may be shed-And thus honor the weater aright?

Shall it be on some field of his earlier fame, Where the clangor of arms is long still?

Shall we build him an arch, with some high-sounding On the top of some Mexican bill? No! No! In the WHERE HOUSE; 't is there, only there

Within sight of the Capitol's dome : When in triumph he site in the President's Chair ! It becomes him to wear it-at Home!

Then a wreath-bind it well-on his noble old cres', In that holy and time-honcred spot ; On no robler brow could its amaranth rest

Than the brow of our veteran-Scott.

Webster Jellison, aged 16 years, Nehemiah Wentworth, 19, and Enoch Grant, 16, were drowned on the 2d inst. at Ellsworth, Me., in a small ond, whither they went to bathe. Grant got beyond his depth, Jellison plunged in to rescue him, and Went worth to rescue Jellison. The slarm was given by some little boys, and the bodies were soon recovered, but BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

We quote from "A Gallop among American Scenery, by Aug. E. SILLI-MAN," (published by Appleton & Co. in 1843.) the following graphic and thrilling account of the memorable BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, Upper Canada, thirtyeight years ago, wherein our countrymen assailed on their own ground a far superior force of British regulars, and proved, both in giving and receiving a succession of desperate bayonet-charges, that the American blood of Bunker Hill and Bennington flowed through the veins of no degenerate sons. A thousand battles have been fought with far superior forces; but we hesitate not to say that in dauntless courage and heroic steadiness none of them surpassed that of Lundy's Lane, wherein WINFIELD Scott freshly endeared himself to his countrymen and received wounds whereof he will carry the scars to his grave .- But let us hear Mr. Silliman's narrative, mainly founded on the personal account of an actor

in the fray, a Major, since deceased: Far different music has resounded through these continuous woods then the wild bird's carol, the hum of insects, and the waving of the breeze that now so gently greets our car. At yonder white house, said the Major, as Gen. Scott, making a forward movement with his brigade in the afternoon of the 25th of July, 1814, came in view of it, we saw the court-yard filled with British officers, their borses held by orderlies and servants in attend ance. As soon as we became visible to them their bugles sounded to saddle, and in a few moments they were mounted and disappeared through the woods at full gallop, twenty bugles ringing the nlarm from different parts of the forest. All van-ished as if swallowed by the earth, save an elegant veteran officer, who reined up just out of mus-ket shot, and took a leisurely survey of our numbers. Having apparently satisfied himself of our force, he raised the plumed hat from his head, and bewing gracefully to our cortege, put spurs to his horse and disappeared with the rest. From the occupant of the house we gathered that we were about a mile distant from a strong body of the enemy, posted on the rising ground just beyond the woods in our front. General Scott, turning to me, said, "Be kind enough, sir, to return to Major General Brown; inform him that I have Major General Brown: inform him that I have fallen in with the enemy's advance, posted in force at 'Lundy's Lone,' and that in one half hour. I shall have joined battle,"—"Order up Ripley with the second brigade, direct Porter to get his volunteers immediately under arms," was the briefreply of the Major General to my message, and the aids were instantly in their saddles, conveying the orders. As I galloped back through the woods, contifined the Major, the cannot-shot secremning by me, tenring the trees and sending screaming by me, tearing the trees and sending the rail fences into the air in their course, warned me that the contest had begun. But we are on the battle-ground. There, upon the verge of that sloping hill, and through the grave-yard, was drawn up the British line under General Rull, in force three times greater than our brigade, his right covered by a powerful battery of nine pieces of artillery two of them brass twenty-fours.

The Eleventh and Twenty-second regiments first leaving the wood, deployed upon the open ground with the coolness and regularity of a review, and were soon engaged furiously in action; the fire from the enemy's line and from the batteries, which completely commended the position, openin ing burried up with his guns on the left, in vain endeavored to attain sufficient elevation to return the fire of their battery. The destruction on our side was very great. The two regiments fought with consummate bravery. Severely cut up, their ammunition exhausted, and their officers nearly all of them killed or wounded, they were withdrawn from action, the few officers remaining unburt throwing themselves into the Ninth which now came into action, led by the gallant Colonel Leavenworth.

The brunt of the battle now came upon them and they alone sustained it for some time, fighting with unflinching bravery, until their numbers were reduced to one-half by the fire of the enemy. reduced to one-half by the fire of the enemy. At this juncture, General Scott galloped up with the intention of charging the hill; but finding them so much weaker, altered his intention, entreating them to hold their ground until the reinforcements, which were hastening on, should come to their assistance. A momentary cessation of the action ensued, while additional forces hurried up to the sid of each army; Ripley's brigade, Hindman's artillery, and Porter's volunteers, on the part of the Americans, under Major General Brown; and a strong reinforcement under General Drummond to that of the British. Hindman's artillery was attached to that of Towson, and soon made itself heard. Porter's brigade deployed on the left, while Ripley formed on the skirts of the wood to the right of Scott's brigade. The engagement was soon renewed, with augmented vigor; General Drummond taking command in person, with his fresh troops in the front line of the enemy. Colonel Jesup, who had at the commencement of the action been posted on the ways to succeed a flow a gallont contest. right, succeeded, after a gallant contest, in turnright, succeeded, are a game, and came in upon his reserve, "burdened with prisoners, making himself visible to his own army, amid the darkness, in a blaze of fire," completely destroying all before him. The fight raged for some time with great fury, but, it became apparent, uselessly to the Americans, if the enemy retained possession

of the battery, manifestly the key of the position.

I was standing at the side of Celonel Miller,
said the Major, when General Brown rode up and said the Major, when General Brown locally and inquired, whether he could storm the battery with his regiment, while General Ripley supported him with the younger regiment, the Twenty-third. Miller, amid the uproar and confusion, deliberately surveyed the position, then quietly turning, with infinite coolness, replied, "I'll try, Sir." I think I see him now, as drawing up his gigantic figure to its full hight, he turned to his regiment, drilled to the precision of a piece of mechanism, I hear his tones-Twenty-first-attention!-form into column ; advance up the hill to storm the battery ; deliver your fire at the port-lights of the artillery men, and carry the guns at the point of the bayo net.-Supportarms-double quick-march!" Ma-chinery could not have moved with more compactness than that gallant regiment followed the fearless stride of its leader. Supported by the Twenty-third, the dark mass moved up the hill like one body, the lurid light glittering and flick-ering on their bayonets, as the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry eponed murderously upon them. They flinched not—they faltered not— the stern voices of the officers, as the deadly cannon-shot cut yawning chasms through them, alone was heard: "Close up-steady, men-steady." Within a hundred yards of the summit, a volley, sharp, instantaneous, as a clap of thunder; another moment, rushing under the white smoke, a short, furious struggle with the bayonet, and the artillerymen were swept like chaff from their guns. Another fierce struggle, the enemy's line was forced down the side of the hill, and the victory was ours, the position entirely in our hands, their own pieces turned and playing upon them in their re-treat. It was bought at a cruel price, most of the officers being either killed or wounded. The whole tide of the battle now turned to this point. The result of the conflict depended entirely upon result of the connect depended entirely upon the ability of the victorious party to retain it. Major Hindman was ordered up, and posted his forces at the side of the captured cannon, while the American line correspondingly advanced. Stung with mortification, Gen. Drummond concentrated his forces, to retake by a desperate charge the position. The interval amid the devices was shore tion. The interval amid the darkness was alone filled by the roar of the cataracts, and the groans of the wounded. He advanced with strong reinforcements, outflanking each side of the American line. We were only able, in the murky darkness, to ascertain their approach by their heavy tread. "They halted within twenty paces, poured in a rapid fire and prepared for the rush." the blaze, our men returned it with deadly effect, and, after a desperate struggle, the dense column recoiled. Another interval of darkness and silence, and again a most furious and desperate charge was made by the British, throwing the whole weight of their attack upon the American center. The gallant Ticenty-first, which com-posed it, receiving them with undaunted firmness. while the fire from our lines was dreadfully effect

tive; Hindman's srtillery being served with the

most perfect coolness and effect. Staggering, they

again recoiled. During this second attack, Gen. Scott in person, his shattered brigade now con-

solidated into a single battalion, made two deter-mined charges upon the right and left flank of the enemy, and in these he received the scars which his countrymen now see upon his manly front. Our men were now almost worn down with farigue, dying with thirst, for which they could gain no dying with thirst, for which they could gain no relief. The British, with fresh reinforcements, their men recruited and rested, after the interval of another bour, made their third and final effort to regain the position. They advanced, delivered their fire as before, and although it was returned with the same deadly effect, steadily pressed forward. The Twenty-first again sustained the shock, and both lines were soon engaged in a con-flict, obstinate and dreadful beyond description. The right and left of the American line fell back for a moment, but were immediately rallied by their officers. "So desperate did the battle now become, that many battalions on both sides were forced back," the men, engaged in indiscriminate melée, fought hand to hand, and with muskets clubbed; and "so terrific was the conflict where the cannon were stationed, that Major Hindman had to engage them over his guns and gun-car-riages, and finally to spike two of his pieces, under apprehension that they would fall into the hands of the enemy." At length a most desperate and determined charge was made upon both of the enemy's flanks; they wavered, recoiled, gave way, and, the center soon following, they relinquished

the fight and made a final retreat. annals of warfare on this continent have never shown more desperate fighting. Bayonets were repeatedly crossed, and after the action, many of the men were found mutually transfixed. The British force engaged was about five thousand men; the American thirty-five hundred: the com-bined loss in killed and wounded, seventeen hun-dred and twenty-two, officers and men. The bat-tle commenced at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, and did not terminate till midnight. We were so mingled, said the Major, and so great the confusion in the darkness, that as I was sitting with a group of officers in the early part of the night, on horseback, a British soldier came up to us, and recovering his musket, under the sup-position that he was addressing one of his own officers, said, "Colonel Gordon will be much obliged, sir, if you will march up the three hundred men in the road to his assistance immediate-ly, as he is very hard pressed." I called him nearer, and pressing his musket down over my holsters, made him prisoner. "What have I don sir," said the astonished man, "what have I done and to convince a British officer, as he supposed, of his loyalty, exclaimed, "Hurrah for the King, and damn the Yankees!" As he was marched to the rear, the poor fellow was cut down by a grape-shot. In another part of the field, Captain Spencer, who was soon after killed, pulled up suddenly on a body of men in full march. In reply to his demand, "Went regiment is that?" swered, "The Royal Scots." Wit With great presnee of mind, he replied, "Halt! Royal Scots, till arther orders," and then turning his horse's head, calleged from their dangerous proximity. It was a horrid conflict, and humanity sighs over the laughter of the brave nen who fell in it.

But here we are, at the grave-yard, with its frooping willows and flowering locusts. rmed men new disturb its calmness and repose no ponderous artillery wheels rudely cut its con secreted mounds: no savage execuation, no moan of anguish, break now upon its hallowed silence. The long grass and blossoming heather waive now

The long grass and blossoning heather waive how green alike over the graves of friend and enemy.

See from this point how gently and gracefully undulates the battle field; the woods bowing to the evening breeze, as the soft sunlight pours through their branches show not the gashes of rude cannon-shot; the plain, loaded and bending with the yellow harvest, betrays no human gore; you fill scathed, scorched and blackened with cannon flame, the very resting-place of the deadly battery, thows no relic of the fierce death-struggle, as covered with the fragrant clover and wild blue-bell the bee in monotous hum banquets over it. Nought mars the serenity of Nature as she smiles upon us. Yet, burned in common funeral pyre, the ashes of those brave men, of friend and foe, there mingle in the bosom wheree they issued. The furious conflict over, they have lain down in quiet, and, like young children, sleep gently in the lap of that common mother who shelters with like protection the little field-mouse from its gambols, and tured Sultan sinking amid his prostrate millions. Shades of my gallant countrymen! Shades of their daring foes, farewell! Never had warriors more glorious death-couch,—the eternal Cataracts roar your requiem!

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-sts

The Webster Reception in Boston-Great Enthuslasm. Boston, Friday, July 9, 1852.

The reception of Daniel Webster took place in Boston to day, and men of every political shade of opinion, excepting the Free-Soilers, took part in it. was a very imposing demonstration, fully equaling the grand reception given to Kossuth on his late visit to this city.

Mr. Webster at first sent a telegraphic message from New-York that he would arrive by the 314 P. M. train yesterday, but subsequently he changed his mind, and telegraphed that he would come by the Fall River route, and be at the Revere House this morning. He came ac cordingly by that route, and was met at the Regere House by Mr. Franklin Haven. Mr. Webster feeling much fatigued, went to his bed till 11 o'clock, and then accompanied by Mr. Haven and Fletcher Webster, proceeded privately to the house of S. H. Walley, of Rox-

bury, where he awaited the Reception Committee. By this arrangement, the friends of Mr. Webster along the New-Haven route were disappointed. Prepaalong the New-Haven route were disappointed. Freparations were made to give him a reception at Springfield, Worcester, and other stations, and it was expected that he would have remained last night at Springfield, and that there would have been a grand procession this morning, but Mr. Webster felt unequal to the task, and determined to come by the Sound.

The thermometer was 1029 in the shade, and all felt the terriby prostrating effect of the weather.

The house and stores of the streets along which the

The houses and stores of the streets along which the procession was to pass were decorated from an early nour with days and banners, and the stores were all

closed at loclock. The public schools were also closed, and the city wore the appearance of a national holiday.

The hour appointed for the starting of the procession was 3 o'clock, but from the intense heat, and from the great numbers, it was 4½ o'clock before it began to The following was the order of procession: Escort,

consisting of a Division of Volunteer Troops, under command of Maj. Gen. B. F. Edmonds: Chief Marshal and Alds., Mr. Webster, with the Committee of Marshal command of May, Oct. B. F. Bombans: Cher have and Alds, Mr. Webster, with the Committee of Arrangements and Invited Guests, in carriages; The Delegation from Boston to Baltimore, The Webster Association; Delegations from other cities and towns; Associations, and Chilzens generally, on foot; The Cavalcade, empty of th bracing Delegations from other cities and towns, who may be mounted : Gentlemen in carriages, other than

may be mounted. Gentlemen in carriages, other than guests, specially invited.

The procession moved through several principal streets to the Common. It was truly a grand spectacle. The military and civilians, not only of the city, but from the surrounding villages of Cambridge, Brighton, Dorchester, &c., turned out in large numbers. There were twenty five companies present, under command of Major-General Edmanns. Many of them suffered severely from the heat, and they were compelled to halt severa All along the line of march the streets were lined

with human beings, and the windows filled with ladles, who waved their handkerchies in the most enthusias-tic manner, and many showered bouquets into Mr. Web-ster's carriage, so that it was nearly filled by the time it as rived at the Common.

He was accompanied in the carriage by Mr. Fletcher
Webster and Mr. Franklin Haven. He appeared very

Webster and Mr. Franklin Haven. He appeared very much care-worn and exhausted.

The most curious and striking feature in the procession was the immense cavalcade, such a one as was never seen in Boston before. It reached a mile, four deep, and after everybody thought it was at end, the cry was "Still they come."

After passing through the streets indicated in the programme, the head of the procession reached the platform erected at the west end of the Common, at 619 people.

When the multitude were all collected, there could

when the multitude were all collected, there could not have been less than 30,000 persons on the Common. The sloping hillside opposite the platform presented a beautiful spectacle, being covered with ladies, who thus commanded a view of the scene beneath. On reaching the platform Mr. Webster was greeted with the most dealering chems.

with the most dealening cheers.

The "old man eloquent" looked sad and dejected, and a deep shadow of melancholy sat on his counts-

and a deep shadow of metallicity hance.

Among those on the platform, were the Mayor of Boaton, the Mayor of Roxbury, Hon. Mr. Walley of Boaton, the Mayor of Roxbury, Hon. Mr. Walley of Roxbury, Hon. Mr. Stevenson of Boaton, Rev. Dr. Charles of Newport, Messra. Weld, Haven, Otis, Winslow. Bartlett. Bigelow. Curtis. &c.

Mr. Webster was welcomed by J. Thomas Stevenson. Fsq. a merchant of Boaton, in an eloquent and soulstring address, which was often interrupted by applause and exclamations of satisfaction. He considered it a high honor to welcome back Daniel Webster to a community who welcome bim because they know what his Li, and know that may be said to him, that to any

other man would be flattery. Turning to Mr. Webster he said, the people have sent no Delegates to welcome you; they have come here with hearts in their hands. Each man is here prompted by no curiosty, for they know you; but by the convictions of their own hearts alone. Let this assemblage assure you that Republics are not uncrateful.

know you; but by the convictions of their own hearts alone. Let this assemblage assure you that Republics are not ungrateful.

This multitude is here to greet you as a wise teacher. We are here to thank you for what you have done for the right of search. We thank you for the prolific seeds of true republicanism, which you have sown. We thank you for what you have done for the great family of States. Whether here or near the southern border, the expression of your heart has heen "this is my country, how shall I best serve it?" We thank you for inscribing our country on the inner altar of our hearts. We thank you for having no less than three times saved this country from foreign war. We thank you for your fidelity to political principles, and we thank you. Str., that while you represent this community, you have voted with others than your party, when the convictions of duty required you. We thank you for your long years of public service, and now let us welcome you to the heart of a community that now us welcome you to the heart of a community that now knews you. We give you a hundred thousand welcomes (Shouts of applause.)

During the delivery of this speech, Mr. Webster looked, in fitful starts, in the most carnest manner, and at one passage burst into tears.

At the conclusion of this address Mr. Webster arose smid a score of the most tremendous cheers, waving of hats, and extraordinary excitement, which lasted for some minutes. When the applause subsided, he said :

MR. STEVENSON AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MASSA-CHUSETTS: This honor, which you confer on me today, as much exceeds all my expectations as I feel that it exceeds my merits. I owe it all to your kindness, friendship and constant regard. I rejoice in it: I am proud of it. Nothing on earth can be more gratifying to me than to come into the bosom of a community I have endeavored to serve for so many years, and find that I am not disowned. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, this advanced period of the afternoon will allow me to address to you but a few remarks, but out of the abundance of my heart my mouth will speak to you. I am known to you for half of my life, and you have given me a high political position.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have sent me to

The Legislature of Massachusetts have sent me to Congress, and with all humility I am resdy to give an account of my stewardship. It is now thirty years since I came to Boston in my early manhood, I had some, but not much, experience in political affairs. Here the world of politics, as I thought, for ever, to take up the honorable profession of the law, and to earn a livelihood for myself and family. From my brethren of the bar, and trom my fellow-citizens at large, I reserved every inchess, and it was enough for me that I could earn my bread and exploy the intellectual society of the citizens of Boston. I remained for some years here following this Boston. I remained for some years here following this private course, but no man knows his own destination:

private course, but no man snows instructions at least I do not know mine. Haughter As I was poring over Mansfield and Blackstone in October, 1825, some gentlemen called upon me who did not look like clients. These strangers were a Committee of the course of the man was Thomas H. Perkins. They are not a record them was Thomas H. Perkins. not look like clients. These strangers were a Committee, and smong them was Thomas H. Perkins. They
said: "We have come to tell your deathy. Lay aside
your books: you must represent the City of Roston.
We will not take No for an answer." And Col. Perkins
made a graceful bow and went off. [Laughter] I submitted to what appeared to be the will of the people of
Roston. I do not rigger it: and if my conduct in publie life has been satisfactory to you, whether it has been
attended with poverty or wealth, with slikness or
health, I feel that I am amply rewarded. [Applause]
Now I must say to you that from my earliest days

health, I feel that I am amply rewarded. [Applause] Now, I must say to you that from my earliest days the political history of Massachusetts has been my beau ideal. I have always perused and studied it. I wish to sak you what Boston was when I became a member of Congress? The history of Massachusetts begins with the history of the country, it begins with the Revolution itself. For what did Massachusetts contend; for what did her sons pour out their blood like water, and run the risk of being doomed to the gallows as traitors? It was for no local or sectional object. She did not brave the power of England for the little strip of land between New-Hampshire and Connecticut. It was not for this glorious bay either. No! ecticut. It was not for this glorious bay either. No! Continent. [Great cheering.] Her everlasting glory— everlasting, unless she terminates it herself—her ever-sating glory is, that she made the first effort made by man to separate America from European rule. [Ap-

Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens, let me tell you that Massachusetts had all America in her heart when she struck the blow for Freedom. It was nothing less that Warren died for. The soil of Massachusetts received his blood, and all the world is filled with his But the admiration of all generations is not suif cient to recompense him for his devotion to his country. Now, that is the renown of Massachusetts. Her devo-tion for the universal cause. Her remown is placed on a broad and eternal basis, unless she subverts the broad a broad and eternal basis, unless she subverts the broad foundations hereelf. That day, I hope, will never happen. [Shouts of "Never"] If it should happen, the judgment of that day will be postponed till my head is covered with the sods of the valley.

Mr. Webster here became very much affected, and wiped away the failing tears with his handkeredief. [Much applause.]

If was no narrow or selfish policy that induced Massechusetts in the day in which she struggled. Her nolley

lit was no narrow or selfish policy that inducenced Massachusetts in the day in which she struggled. Her policy was large and comprehensive. She never drew a breath that was not national; none that did not embrace all the Colonies. If the British Sovereign had offered her, in that day, a National Legislature; had offered her 20 seats in the Heuse of Commons, and 200 noblemen for the House of Lords, she would have rejected it all. If America become free, she wished to be free with America; and if America did not become free, she wished to submit to the will of God, and suffer with America. (Much applicable)

America. [Much applause.]

If any man would have us believe that Massachusetts ever had or now has a different interest from the Republican cause of the country, he is an enemy to you and an enemy to the United States. This it was inspired. de in reading her early history. I never saw Samuel dams and John Hancock, but I saw John Adams, Adams and John Hancock, but I saw John Adams, Elbridge Gerry and Robert Treat Paine. After the Revolution, the necessity of a Federal Government became evident. It appeared to some of the wisest men of that day-to John Adams among the rest-that there of that day to John Adems among the test was a danger of a Central Government acting upon the people of the several States and controlling their actions, but there was a necessity for it, and they

actions, but there was a necessity for it, and they responded to that necessity:

I think I see old John Adams, in his half Quaker dress, and standing with his gold headed cane, five feet long, and when he shouted Aye to the question whether they would adopt the Constitution of the United States, Aye was reached from every part of the assembly. Massachusetts thus passed under that Constitution, and subjected all her commerce to its protection, which was then three times greater than all the commerce of the country, and she has ever since feeslved a rich reward by the Central Government holding up as her dig all over the world the stripes and stars, instead of holding up the bow and arrows of the Indians. [Applicate.] in those days there were Capor, and Sedgwick, and

foodbur, and Eustee, and Gen. Varnum, of Middlesex, and Samuel Dexter, all eminent and distinguished men in their day and generation. At that time there was often a difference of opinion between these men was often a difference of opinion between these men upon certisin questions. There were rival candidates, Semetimes one succeeded and sometimes another, till 1823, when it was my good or my evil fortune to be elected a member of Congress for your city. But allow me to say, that up to that time there was not a man from Berksbire to Cape Cod who had the slightest tincture of disunion sentiments — [applause] — and when I went into Congress from Boaton there was not a man who entertained any disunion sentiments. when I went into Congress from Boston there was not a man who entertained any disunion sentiments. There were then no "ifs" and "buts" and "aads"— [aughter]—and if there were any such men he could not have held his position for one hour. That was Massachusetts which I embraced and honored. The character of a nation is made out of facts. It is not so much the pertraiture of the peach as the narrative of the pen. History tells us what she was when I honored her as smong the first, if not the first, of all the patriotic Union States. Applante

her as among the first, if not the first, of all the patriotic Union States. [Applaure]
I will not say she was prima inter pares, but she was seconda inter pares. If she did not go before others, she was not behind any in attachment to that great principle which made America what she is. I accordingly entered into her service and gave her what I could.

From that time my manner of political life is known to you sil. I am not here to apologize for it. No; nor, on the other hand, do I demand approbation. I leave it to posterity, and the country, and the world to say whether it will stand the test of time and truth. [Great applause, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and tremendous excitement.]

whether it will stand the test of time and trade. When applause, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and transcribed excitement.]

And now, gentlemen, I have only to say to you that, at my time of life, I am not likely to adopt any sudden change. [Renewed applause] No man can foresee the future. I prefer to foresee nothing. The future is not ours: the present is all we can claim. I now thank you for the great kludness and regard you have always shown me. I ought to thank you more especially for the civic procession of this day. Many of you are known to me, and some of the young are unknown.

I ought, perhaps, to express my particular thanks to the military, who made so fine a display. You all know, gentlemen, that it is not my fortune to be a successful military man. [Great laughter.] I am nothing—[renewed laughter]—nothing but a hard-working, painstaking, drudging civilian, giving my life, and health and strength to the maintenance of the Constitution, and the upholding to the best of my ability, under the providence of God, the liberties of my country.

Mr. Webster having thus concluded, the most entinustat mything a then retired at \$10 of look.

art. Webster having thus concluded, the most entitle splause followed for several minutes, and the vast multitude then retired at 3½ o'clock.

Mr. Webster drove to the Revere House after shaking hands on the platform with a number of friends.

At the close of the proceedings one hundred gun were fired as a national salute in his honor, and fire works were exploded in various parts of the city.

The Union Whigs of Georgia and the Nomiuntion of General Scott. CHARLESLON, Thursday, July 8, 1852.

The Savannah Republican (Union Whig) of Thursday, says that the information received from various parts of the State, justifies the belief that of the 95,000 voters in Georgia, not 500 are willing to take Scott. Sepator Dawson, it learns, will abide by the decision of the Georgia Union Convention.

Another Great Fire in Montreal-Immense Destruction of Property.

Bosron, Friday, July 9, 1852.

We have just received the following diseatch from Burlington, Vt.:

"A fire was burning all day yesterday in Montreal. No particulars received. It is supposed the Telegraph office is destroyed, as we can get nothing from Montreal." A private dispatch, dated at 4 P.M., yesterday, says that much damage had been sustained and many buildings consumed, and the fire was still raging.

A dispatch from Rouse's Point says the are broke out yesterday A. M., and last evening at 10 o'clock the light was distinctly visible. Various estimates are made of the buildings destroyed-some say three thousand buildings ! and others two thousand ! but the extent of the ravages cannot be told-indeed it must be

[From an Eye Witness.] Boston, Friday, July 9, 1852.

We learn from an eye-witness, who left Montreal this morning, that the fire commenced smong the houses of the poor French Canadians. No water of consequence was to be had, and the flames soon attained a fearful headway. In an hour there was half a mile of flame, and the houses disappeared before it like brush-heaps. The flames would like up the furniture as it was conveyed away from the buildings in carts. Up to last evening something like twenty acres had been hyrmed over mostly houses of het little value. had been burned over, mostly houses of but little value; but there were many good and valuable houses burned. Hayes's Hotel is totally destroyed. Up to last night no stores had been burned, but it was feared from the continuance of the fire that they had been reached. Thousands of familles are houseless and have lost their all. The fire was still raging when our informant left, and so great was the consternation and confusion that he could obtain no reliable account of the extent of the ravages of the flames during the previous night.

Another Dispatch.
MONTREAL, Thursday, July 8-742 P.M.

Our city has been visited again to day with a most disastrous fire. It commenced about 9 A.M. in a small building on the corner of St. Lawrence and St Catherine sts., extending its ravages through the latter to St. Dennis at, and destroying in its way a number of buildings in St. Constance, Mignone and Edzabeth-sts. In these localities some 300 or more buildings

have been consumed.

The splendid block known as Cornwall Terrace, the Bishop's Church, and the palace in St. Dennis street and Viger square, the market and the cattle market are also in runs. The Montreal Hospital, in Dorchester-st., very narrowly escaped. The fire is still raging in Aquaciletree and Senguinetsts. The saw-mills of Streets & Colmon were online and a quantity of lumber. Simms & Colmon were on fire, and a quantity of lumber

Another Dispatch.

St. John, Friday, July 9, 1852-11 A.M.

A report is current that the barracks officers' quarters, the Hayes House, Donegana's Hotel and the Theaters are destroyed, also Dalhousle square, At 4 o'clock this moraling when the cars left for this place, the fire was still raging. It is supposed that only a part of Donegana's Hotel is burned.

Steamer Troy Sunk.

Taov, Friday, July 9, 1852. About 9 o'clock last evening the steamer Troy, when a mile and a half this side of Albany, struck a rock, which stove a hole in her bottom, and she sunk in a short time. Her passengers were brought back to Troy by the steamer Mason. No one was injured. The Troy now lies on what is called the Low Bar, with three or four feet of water in her hold.

Her stern is under water to the main deck. It is thought that the damage to the boat will reach nearly The steamer Rip Van Winkle will take her place.

Mr. Clay's Remains in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 9, 1852.
The funeral procession in honor of HENRY CLAY was the the most imposing demonstration of any description ever got up in Louisville. The business houses along the line of procession were completely shrouded in mourning. The remains started in a special train for Loxington at 12 o'clock, and two other trains followed at 2 o'clock.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad-Honors to

Henry Clay. Gincinnati, Friday, July 9, 1852. The citizens of Paducah have voted in favor of subscribing \$300,000 to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The County has also agreed to subscribe

The funeral solemnities of Henry Clay at Nashville are to take place on Monday next, when all public business will be suspended.

Items from the South

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 9, 1852. The Southern Mail has arrived, but orings nothing beyond Savannah. Two New-Orleans nails are now due.

A Whig Convention is to be held at Tallabasee, Florida, on the 14th July, to nominate State officers, and take action in relation to the Presidency. The Jacksonville Republicar expresses the belief that it will ratify the nominations of the Whig National Convention, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Cabell.

The letter from A. H. Stephens, Ga. says: "You will perceive that I am opposed to our taking up either of the present nominees, but in favor of putting up and running an independent ticket. By pursuing this course, we shall maintain our integrity, at and by our principles, and sustain no possible loss so

William Sidney Smith, of the British Consulate at Havana, sailed from Charlesto Wednesday, in the steamer Isabel for Havana, The Friends of Scott in Georgia.

CHARLESTON, Friday, July 9, 1852.
The friends of Gen. Scott will hold a State Convention at Macon, Ga., on the 4th August.

Discharge of Clerks-New Paper.

Washington, Friday, July 9, 1852.

About twenty clerks have been discharged from the Census Bureau. It is understood that a couple of gentle-

men from New-York are about starting an independent daily Democratic paper in this city. Fatal Accident.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 9, 1852.
The Southern mail has arrived, but A cannon exploded at Castle Pinckney, Charleston, on Monday last, killing private James Mur phy and fatally wounding private Shanaghy.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Manchester. Philadelphia, Friday, July 9, 1852.

The steamer City of Manchester passed

the Breakwater at 3 o'clock this afternoon, after a passage of rather over 16 days from Liverpool. From Port Praya-Naval Intelligence.

BOSTON, Friday, July 9, 1856 The brig Cambria has arrived from Port Praya with dates to the 13th of June. She left there U.S. ships Germantown, John Adams and Dale, and U.S. brigs Porpoise and Bainbridge.
Died, at Port Praya, May 20, Capt. King, of the bark Martha Allen, from New-York for Rio.

The Case of the North-American Trust Co. ALBANY, Friday, July 9, 1852.
In consequence of the absence of Judges

Jewett and Gridley, it is very probable that no decision will be rendered this term of the Court of Appeals in the case of the North-American Trust Company.

From Saratoga.

Saratoga is fast filling up, and there never were so many strangers here so early in the sea-The Telegraph Office here was opened

this day, the line is working finely, communicating directly with the Bain office, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York. XXXIId CONGRESS....First Session

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Friday, July 9, 1852. At 124 the Secretary read a note from

Mr. King to Mr. Archison, requesting him to preside er the Senate to-day.

Mr. ATCHISON said that he would, if unanimous consert was given, comply with the request.
Unanimous consent being given, Mr.

renison took the Chair.
Mr. Borland, by unanimous consent, made a personal explanation, correcting mistakes in tables of expenditures by the present Administration, contained in a speech made by him on the 27th of May.

The corrections reduce the expenditures particulars. Mr. Davis then moved that the private calendar be postponed to take up the bill amending the act providing for the better security of the lives of pasengers of vessels propelled in whole or in part by

Mr. PRATT opposed the motion, and the Mr. Davis motion, after a long debate

Was agreed to, and the Bill was reported to the Senate.

The Bill with the amendments covered about 50 printed pages.

The numerous amendments were taken up in regular order, debated, and some of them

It was ordered that when the Senate ad-At 4 o'clock all the amendments, made

Committee of the Whole, not having been disposed of, Mr. HALE moved an adjournment. Ayes

14, Nays 13.
A second count was demanded, and resulted-Ayes 12, Nays 15. No quorus

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the considera-tion of bills amendatory of the law of March 3, 1851, res-ducing and modifying the rates of postage, and agreed to the amendments proposed to the first section by the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which now

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, which now reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the 30th day of September, 1852, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the raice now charged, shall be as follows, to wite: Each newspaper, gamphlet, periodical, magazine, book, (bound or unbound, circular, catalogue, and every other description of printed matter unconnected with any manuscript or writing, and of no greater weight than two ounce, so while the charged with one cent postage, and one cent for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce, for any distance under three thousand miles, double those rates. All newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce, published regularly as often as once in three mouths, and sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers, shall be chargable with only one-half the teragoing rates. The postage upon all printed mailable matter shall be prepaid at the office of delivery; otherwise double the foregoing rates shall be charged thereon.

Mr. Brooks opposed the first section,

Mr. BROOKS opposed the first section, Mr. BROOKS opposed standard weight from stating that the reduction of the standard weight from three to two ounces, would have the effect to induce three to two ounces, would have the effect to induce three to two ounces, would not be the standard weight from the standar certain publishers to make use of lighter materials, and he contended that while there was a cry of cheap postage, the bill would operate as a bar to the circulation of intelligence, as it increased the postage under a thousand miles—a proceeding unworthy of the age.

Mr. Olds replied, that the great desid-

Mr. Other replied, that the great desideratum was to simplify the rates of possage on printed matter, there now being seventy distinct rates. When the Committee reported this identical bill, he forwarded a copy of it to each of the publishers of New-York, well as to others elsewhere, together with his report. Within the last two weeks there was placed in his hands a petition from publishers from New-York, saying that the present rates seriously affect their business, and asking that they be simplified and reduced, and they pledged themslyes to sustain any measure which shall be adopted having these objects in view. He had received a private letter from the Editors of The Journal of Commerce objecting to the reduction of two and a half to two ounces as the standard weight.

Without proceeding further the morning

The House went into Committee on the ficiency bill, and resumed the consideration of the line Line Steamers amendment. Various ineffectual efforts were made to

warlous inclication and everybody who to the struggle obtained the floor let off a five minutes' speech. The questions involved were, "Will you support American or British interests?" "Will you maintain or oppose a monopoly?" "Is it constitutional and demo-cratic to make the appropriation?" The Virginia Res-olutions of '98 were incidentally discussed, together

Finally, wearied with the profitless debate, the Committee rose, without coming to a conclu-sion on the Collins amendment, and the House ad-

Philadelphia News Items - Death of Hon. T. M. T. Mc Kennap.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 9, 1852. A girl living at No. 55 Walnut-st. was found in bed this morning, with her throat cut, she having thus made an attempt upon her life. She was taken to the Hospital, where it is thought she cannot

The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill against William Davis, an omnibus driver, for involuntary manslaughter, in running a coach over a child named William Rex Sullivan, at Eighth and Samson-sts., in May last, and thereby causing his death During the week ending yesterday,

3,956 tuns of coal were shipped by Schuylkill Canal.

The weather continues exceedingly

A telegraphic dispatch from Judge Bell, at Reading, brings the melancholy information that Hon. THOMAS MCKEAN THOMPSON MCKENN AN died at the Judge's residence this morning at 11 o'clock. He was a resident of Washington County, has occupied distinguished stations both in the State and National Councils, and was one of the most popular men in Western Pennsylvania. I remember well the bigh reputation he won in Congress as Chairman of the Comnities of the Whole during the long and tedious debate in the House of Representatives on the Tariff bill of 1842; his dignified bearing and fine sonorous voice pe culiarly fitted him for a presiding officer. His loss to

one which will be deeply and extensively felt. Allow me to offer my congratulations on the passage through the House of Representatives, this morning, of the bill amendatory of the postage laws on newspapers-a reform loudly called for.

The Halifax British American says: The Halifax British American says:
There is no doubt whatever that gold—real veritable
gold—has been discovered in Nova Scotia in large quantities and of great purity. Samples have been forwarded
to scientific men in this city, with strict injunctions to secreey—nor will the parties confide the locality of their
diggings even to the men whom they are consulting as to
the quality of the article they are digging. We are informed that a telegraphic dispatch has been received
stating that people are flocking to Annapolis from St.
John, and that the rush is so great that seamen cannot
be got to man the vessels in the Annapolis River. The
desire of the miners to keep their diggings secret is because the General Mining Association claim all the mines cause the General Mining Association claim all the mines and minerals of Nova Scotia, and would of course seize on any diggings of value that have been or may be dis-

Alphonze Rinne, a Frenchman, was Alphonze Rinne, a Frenchman, was beset by three scoundrels on the evening of the 7th inst, at Pittsburgh, who knocked him down, robbed him, tied him to a tree, and stripped him completely naked, where he remained until 5 o'clock the next morning. The robbers carried away with him them all the man's clothing, some papers, his watch and packet-book, containing seventy-five dollars, sixty of which were in gold pieces of ten dollars each—the rest in American colo, with the exception of two French pieces. The man upon whom this unparalleled outrage has been committed is a stranger in the city, having only arrived here on Tuesday morning from down the river.

We learn from The Madison Courier that by the Revised Statutes of Indiana, of 1852, it is pro-vided that laborers on public works, constructed by companies, shall, for the amount of work done by them on such works, have a lien on the property of the mpany constructing the same.

Hon. Walker Reed, of Mason Co., Ey, lately and for a great many years presiding Judge of the Judicial Circuit in which that county lies, died of cholers on Monday, at Alexandria, in Campbell Co., where he was holding Court.

FORTIFICATIONS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune :

In a recent article on Fortifications you state "that the ideas of our French Engineers, as well as of our own officers, could of course be formed on no other model than the old Fortifications of Europe. They had no conception of a country under essentially different circumstances, or of other instrumentalities of warfare than those existing in Europe thirty-five years ago. Their plan was made accordingly; for many years it was steadily adhered to, and even yet has not been en tirely abandoned," and you refer in letters of commendation to the recent report of Gen. Shields.

I will ask of you to quote the following extracts, from that Report, the truth of which can be most fully established, and will show that in the paragraph I have quoted, you have done great injustice to the Corps having the charge of the defenses of

the country:

In both France and England, the system of coast defence, as laid down by their acknowledged authorities, is, that each important city and naval establishment shall be inclosed by a continuous work, with forts thrown out well into the field, so that the place shall not be exposed to bombardment from an invading army; that towns and harbors of secondary importance shall also be previded with works that will secure them against bombardment; and that a system of batteries and towers shall be applied to the third class. In France, this system has been carried out with great care. In England, not to the same extent; though, on the southern coast, supposed by her to be open to an invasion, the few harbors that offer sufficient facilities for the attempts of an invading army, have been fortified with great expense. Chatham, Dover, Portsmouth, Flymouth, are provided against siege, and a description of works has been there construct to entrely unknown of works has been there construct to entrely unknown in this country. England, from 1848 to 1850, expected in this country. England, from 1848 to 1850, expected. the country: